

# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN



VOL. LXIII. - NO. 47

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 13 1904

WHOLE NO. 3263

**MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN**  
JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE  
Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

**MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUBL. CO.**  
Publishers and Proprietors.  
ISSUED WEEKLY AT  
NO. 4 STATE STREET,  
Boston, Mass.

**TERMS:**  
\$2.00 per annum, in advance. Single copies 5 cents.  
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

## Farm Hints for August.

### BAD WEEDS IN THE HAY FIELDS.

Yellow dock is getting altogether too abundant in our meadows. It appears to be increasing each year. Where left to ripen its seeds this must inevitably be the result, as it is a large plant and heavily loaded with seeds.

On farms where the grass is cut early there is not so much to be seen of it, but where this work is not completed before the last of July the seeds become ripened and its further spread assured. By July 20 many fields presented a bad appearance from the large amount of this coarse, unsightly weed with the stalks heavily loaded with the red-ripe seeds.

Some farmers pull or cut the plants, rather than allow them to go to seed, but this is a difficult job. Better out the grass earlier and that will accomplish more. On the farm of the writer where the hay is secured early, few stalks of this weed are to be found, nor of the barncock, another bad weed.

What is known as wild chikory or wild carrot sometimes will spring up in the mowing fields after haying. This is another weed with an abundance of seeds, and should be kept from spreading by promptly pulling up before it becomes ripe.

### CUTTING BUSHES IN AUGUST.

There is an old saying that it is a good time to cut bushes in the "full of the moon in August." Without placing any particular credence in the influence of the moon, still there may be reasons for performing such work at this season of the year. These plants or bushes, having made most of their growth for the season, if cut at this period will not have enough life to start up to any extent a new growth.

Where they have been allowed to obtain a foothold in the meadows they should be promptly and effectually removed. No such unsightly objects should be allowed to remain even until the "full moon in August," before being taken out of the way.

### POUL PASTURES.

But it is in the pastures that shrubs and bushes most abound. Especially is this the case where only cattle are kept. When there were sheep on nearly every farm there were not nearly as many bushes as now, and for this purpose it might be found profitable if more sheep were kept. Unless a pasture is overstocked, cattle will pay little attention to the browsing of bushes.

Where bushes abound to any extent they should be mown or cut every summer, and August has been considered a good time for this kind of work. It is not to be expected that once cutting is going to exterminate them, but it will give them a good set-back, and if the practice is continued every year it will not be long before they will be practically destroyed. In pastures thickly set with bushes Angora goats would often prove the best exterminators.

### FALL SEEDING TO GRASS.

In some parts of New England fields are frequently seeded to grass in the fall. This is done without any crop, and in some cases is found to be more successful than spring seeding along with a crop of grain. This work should be done in August or early September on ground well prepared, that is made of fine tilth, smooth and well fertilized. Where this system works well there should be good success with the crops of hay to follow, as they will have the entire benefit of the fertilizers applied.

### THE FAIRS.

Only a few weeks now before the commencement of the fairs. Where farmers or others are intending to exhibit there will be none too much time to be getting ready for these annual gatherings.

The better class of people go to these places for the purpose of inspecting what is on exhibition, and if the various departments are well filled with meritorious products, they are well satisfied with the display; if not they think they would better have remained at home.

To have a successful agricultural fair requires faithful effort on the part of the managers and exhibitors.

Where such work has been properly attended to there is little necessity for allowing or securing outside attractions of doubtful character to merely draw the crowd.

There are some excellent agricultural fairs still sustained in New England, and may they continue to be well patronized and prosperous.

generous and meritorious display. Do this and see if the result is not pleasing and satisfactory.

### AUGUST-HATCHED CHICKS.

Do late chickens pay? Yes, if well managed, although earlier ones pay better. The males of the late-hatched broods are likely to be too small, light and immature to give satisfaction as breeders, and for a similar reason the pullets usually must be sold at a discount. But the late cockerels, if of large breeds, may be capitalized, and will then grow all winter and reach the market at a time when capons bring fancy prices. The pullets, too, if kept for home use, will make very prolific spring, summer and fall layers. But they will not be good winter layers and for that reason do not pay so well as birds hatched in early spring. August-hatched chickens are sure to be weakened and perhaps killed by lice, unless special attention is given to clearing out the pest. The first

will be encouraged to extend operations, and in this way bring portions of his farm hitherto of little value into a productive condition where good crops can be profitably produced, thus adding materially to the value and appearance of his farm.

### THE APIARY.

Smoke is the best agent known among beekeepers that can be used to make bees submit to your wishes. All sorts of material may be burned in a smoker, such as rotten wood, cotton rags and the like. There is a great difference in the disposition of bees, however, some requiring more smoking than others. Probably the Italian strain is as gentle as any, and can be handled by the beginner without much danger of being stung. They are also among the best in keeping moths out of the hive. The bee moth is one of the worst enemies of bees, and works more destruction than all the other enemies combined. If such be really the case, then we can con-

trouble from insects or pests of any nature, due to a great extent, to continued and plentiful spraying at various seasons of the year.

"The Greenings will be about the only really light yield, but the fruit is first class. Baldwin will be the main variety to ship, and they are very dark red, already well matured in spite of the cold weather and absolutely perfect in form, and without the sign of a scab or fungus. The immense Baldwin orchards throughout the county are heavily laden, and the output of this variety will exceed any yield within the past half dozen years, last season excepted.

"Russets are, perhaps, turning out better than any other kind, but the number of trees of this variety is small, and the yield will not be large in the grand total. The yield of Northern Spies, Kings and Orleans is small, but the fruit is good and this will make up to some extent. The farmers all look for big prices, and expect

to the farmer. For instance, the word ammonia is used instead of nitrogen. Ammonia is another form of nitrogen and is only fourteen-sevenths as strong as pure nitrogen. The terms "soluble," "insoluble," "available," "reverted" and "total" are often all used on the bag analysis, which confuse the farmer. Bones and phosphate rock need to be treated with sulphuric acid before the phosphoric acid in them becomes available. In figuring the phosphoric acid, count on the soluble and reverted, which are the only available forms of phosphoric acid. Actual potash should be figured at five cents per pound, available phosphoric acid at five cents per pound and nitrogen at fifteen cents per pound. If the terms sulphate of potash or muriate are used, it should be remembered that these two materials contain only about fifty per cent. pure potash.

### FIGURING VALUES.

If a fertilizer contains two per cent. nitro-

gen spring rains, the ground remained too wet for it until too late to plant corn. The usual amount was sowed to buckwheat and it is doing very nicely. Wheat and rye nearly a failure. Clover killed out very badly so that there is very little clover hay this season. Farmers are just about half through haying. My experience has taught me that oats is very poor crop to seed with, and that we had better seed very early in spring on winter wheat or rye or else in September on nicely prepared soil.

F. H. D.

### When to Sow Wheat.

In 1899 the results at the Pennsylvania station were decidedly in favor of early sowing, while in 1900 the late sowing gave the best results. In 1899 and 1900 both sowings were injured by the fly, and it was found necessary to further delay the time of seeding. In 1901 and 1903 three sowings were made. The sowing made Oct. 12, 1900, did not show any fly until the following spring when all sowings appeared equally affected. In 1903 the first and second sowings showed some injury, but the late sowing did not have any fly until the following spring when all sowings suffered alike. From the averages it appears that both the bearded and the smooth chaff varieties did best when sown Sept. 20th to 25th, but this was not late enough to entirely escape the depredation of the insect.

From a comparison of these tests it seems evident that the season governs largely the proper time to sow and that the best date for sowing cannot be given. A warm and dry October is always favorable to the appearance of the fly.

### Success with Squashes.

The main idea in getting a good stand of squashes is in the rapid growth of the young plants to aid in combating the squash borer and beetle. Twelve to fifteen seeds should be planted in each hill, in order to insure a good stand, and thinned to at least three plants after the beetle season is past, and the young plants demand more room for growth. Seed should be planted not over three-fourths to an inch in depth and distributed about the hill and covered with finely pulverized soil. Field should be cultivated deeply adjacent to the rows of plants, and the centres between the rows harrowed well to keep down the weed growth until the vines cover the surface.

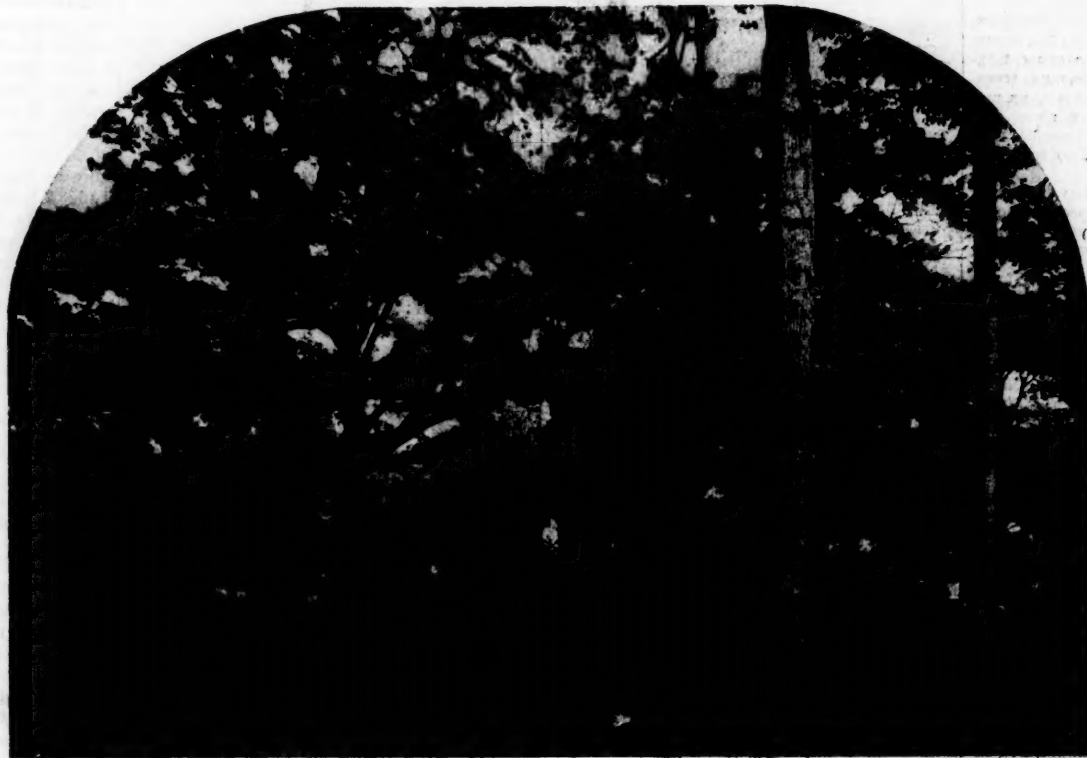
They should be cultivated deep and often and the surface about the hills raked over well with the garden rake. This labor can be done quite rapidly after each cultivation and aids quite materially in their growth by breaking any crust formation about the plants. At the last cultivation, which is made after the vines have started well, a quantity of soil is drawn with the hoe well up over the roots and stems of the plants, aiding materially against the destruction from borers which work in the root stem of the plants. Frequent dusting of stove soot, air slacked lime and plaster of paris mixed is the best local remedy we have found to prevent beetles, sprinkled lightly when the dew is on. The large gray squash bug must be picked to prevent further destruction.

We have found no better varieties, both for market and home use in the squash family, than the well-known true Hubbard and the Boston Marrow. The time for planting these varieties with us in latitude forty-one degrees is from the first to fifteenth of June, and with proper tilth of soil, good cultivation and fertilization, the crop is ready to harvest at the first coming frosts of autumn.—George W. Brown, Ohio Farmer.

### Sewage Disposal on the Farm.

One of the modern conveniences is water supply in the farm home. This can be easily obtained where a windmill is in use. With a water supply it is a very simple matter to install a bathroom and water closet in the home. The great drawback to this is the disposal of the sewage. It would not be suitable to discharge this sewage on the surface of the ground or into tile drains. The usual device is to build a cesspool. This cesspool must be made water-tight on the surrounding soil will be polluted and the health of the family endangered. Even if made water-tight, it must be cleaned out frequently, a very filthy and disagreeable task. A better plan than this is now suggested, that of the septic tank.

The civil engineering department of the Iowa Agricultural College is now working on a plan of septic tanks, which it is hoped will make a cheap and effective method of disposing of farmhouse sewage. The system works well when practiced on a large scale. The experiment is being conducted with a plant for a private home, which can be built for \$25 or less. It consists of three barrels buried in the ground. The first two contain about fifty gallons each constituting a septic tank. The sewage enters the tank at the top of the first barrel and both barrels full of sewage all the while. Once a year it will probably be necessary to dip out some of the sediment from one or both of these barrels. The third barrel is of about thirty gallons capacity, and contains an automatic siphon, which, whenever the sewage reaches a certain level in the barrel, will automatically discharge its contents down nearly to the bottom. Thus in the third barrel the level of the sewage fluctuates. The siphon in the third barrel discharges the sewage upon the surface of the tile ditch. This tile ditch is twenty feet long by three feet wide by three feet deep, and is filled with sand instead of earth. The joints of the tile must be surrounded by fine pebbles to keep the sand from entering the tile. It is hoped that the water passing off in the tile under-drain will be clear and pure so that it will not clog a tile drain if the outlet is into such a drain, and so that it will not be objectionable to discharge upon the surface of the ground if there is sufficient fall to do this.



WELL-KEPT SUBURBAN WOODLAND.

On June 11 a committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was called upon to visit the estate of Mrs. A. W. Blake at Kernwood, Brookline. This property consists of about fifty acres situated in the heart of this splendid town and is noted for having been in the family for a great number of years. The estate is cared for by Henry Wild and is in a most excellent condition; it is covered with fine specimens of trees, shrubs and flowers as shown in the illustration herewith which is from a photograph reproduced by permission of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. One of the rarest, hardy plants noticed was a noble specimen of the climbing hydrangea which had attained great size and beauty. The central situation of this estate makes it a most desirable place of residence.

drooping chick is the danger sign indicating need of some good fresh insect powder carefully applied to each chick. If they pull through the lice stage, they will grow very fast during September on a diet including plenty of rowen and grasshoppers.

### EARLY MOULTING.

The advantage of early moulting is that the hens are done with it in warm weather and ready to begin laying again when eggs are scarce and high. The standard method for starting the moult is the Van Dresser plan. Beginning about the first week in August, the fowls receive very little food for two weeks except what they can pick up in the runs. Then they are fed liberally on the waxy moulting and begins to feed upon the combs and fills the space full of webs.

The means for prevention are very simple. Try to keep all colonies strong. Should you, however, have some weak ones, take away the combs, which they are unable to use, and give them a frame or two of hatching brood, taken from some strong colony which is able to spare them, and give the strong colony the empty combs. They will quickly make use of them.

### GOOD TIME TO DRAIN LAND.

Often it may be only a small part of a field that is too wet, but it may prevent the working or seeding of the entire field at the proper time. Such places can usually be remedied at no very great outlay by drainage and thus prove of the greatest advantage. Where there is a good outlet for the drains there will be very little difficulty in the matter. Such places should be attended to first, and if found to work well, as they certainly should, then more difficult jobs may be undertaken.

Sometimes a drain across the upper part of a field will cut off the water from higher ground, and thus affect a most desirable object and quite cheaply.

Certain fields and soils, flat and without much descent, and which hold the water to a most undesirable extent, will need thorough under-drainage. On such fields tiles will be found the best and most satisfactory to use, as they will work well with but slight descent.

The deeper the drains are put the greater the distance they can be placed apart, but they should be sufficiently near to carry off the surplus water. After being thoroughly drained soils of this character, and which are nearly worthless before, will become the most productive on the farm. They can be worked early in the season, will quickly become friable and mellow, and the latent plant food is in a condition to become available.

Occasionally a field can be improved by plowing in narrow lands with drainage furrows in the centre to carry off the water, but it cannot thus be made nearly as convenient for cultivation or productive as where the land is properly under-drained.

Where small stones are plenty they can be utilized by putting in drains, thus answering a good purpose, but the work will need to be well done and these can hardly be expected to be as durable as tile.

Any time between now and winter will answer for this kind of work, and the farmer, who commencing, perhaps, in a small way and finding the effort successful,

sider ourselves fortunate, for there is a way to overcome this destroyer. When you hear a person complaining that the wax worm has killed his bees, you may set him down as understanding very little about bee culture. The fact of the matter is that all summer long there are plenty of moth-millars fitting about the apiary, seeking a place to deposit their eggs. Should they, perchance, find a colony that has only half enough bees to cover its combs, they are ever ready to avail themselves of their opportunity, and begin immediately to lay eggs in the empty combs. In a few days the wax worm hatches and begins to feed upon the combs and fills the space full of webs.

The means for prevention are very simple. Try to keep all colonies strong. Should you, however, have some weak ones, take away the combs, which they are unable to use, and give them a frame or two of hatching brood, taken from some strong colony which is able to spare them, and give the strong colony the empty combs. They will quickly make use of them.

Ants are also considered an enemy to the honey bee. They have been known to destroy many colonies, especially in the South, where in some localities it is necessary to mount the hives on legs and keep the legs smeared with soft tar. But here in New Jersey so far as I have learned the ants care more for the warmth of the hives than they do for the honey. Every spring I find ants under the hoods of the hives, and hundreds of eggs, too, but the writer has never found them in the body of the hives where the bees and honey are.

Toads are without question an enemy to the honey bee. Toward nightfall they usually station themselves near the entrances of the hives, and with their long tongue snap up all the bees within reach. It is hard to tell how many bees it takes to make a meal, but they seem to disappear with lightning rapidity. It is therefore necessary to keep the hives on stands at least six or eight inches high, or higher if convenient.

### Lake Shore (N. Y.) Fruit Notes.

As I have passed over the lake ridge of Wayne County, I notice an almost continuous orchard of fruit trees, mainly apples, and these trees show a very general heavy loading of fruit. Peaches and pears make quite a good showing although many peach trees are without fruit. The apple crop of the county is expected to be a full average one, as a sifting of the conflicting reports from the more western lake shore counties indicates. Barrels here are already bringing forty cents, and here the farmers do not expect high prices. The Syracuse Herald apple outlook as follows: "In spite of the wind the yield will be very good, not quite up to last year, but at least an average output. The fruit this year is decidedly better than for ten years past, there being no

to realize handsomely from the output this all, particularly as the price of barrels is about 30 cents as compared with 35 or 60 cents last year."

### The Social Side of Farming.

We should do what we can to help build up schools and churches; in fact, it would be well to do unto others as we would have others do unto us. Live in part for others as well as ourselves.—George M. Clark, Higganum, Ct.

There are no domestic servants nowadays. Our girls are all "young ladies," and go to the cities. It is best, if possible, to try and get along without them, by using separators, or by sending milk to the factory.—R. L., Litchfield County, Ct.

If every farmer's son could be induced to take one of the short courses in the Agricultural College, and rub off some of the time-worn ideas so common, and imbibe a few, just a few, of the up-to-date ideas regarding soil physics, then in the years to come there would be a rapid improvement in methods of cultivation.—Mrs. A. M. L., Hampden County, Mass.

The farmer of today with present conditions must unite with others if he does his duty as a citizen. It is his duty to agriculture to make his influence felt as an individual, which he can best do by organization. The farmer who does not belong to the grange or read agricultural papers is not in a position to know what measures are needed.—C. M. Freeman, Washington, D. C.

### How to Value a Fertilizer.

#### THE SOURCES.

In buying fertilizers, it does not make any particular difference whether Brown, Clark or Jones made the fertilizer so far as its value for growing crops is concerned, but it does make a difference whether it contains \$15 or \$25 worth of actual plant food in a ton. Most fertilizer factories derive their fertilizing elements from the same sources, and if the fertilizer manufacturer places his name and the analysis on the bag, you can rest assured that the bag contains as much actual plant food as the analysis calls for; our State laws see to that end of the matter. Fertilizing elements are generally derived from the following sources:—Nitrogen from nitrate of soda; sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, tankage and cotton seed meal. Phosphoric acid from phosphate rock from South Carolina, Tennessee and Florida, bones and bone black. Potash from muriate and sulphate of potash and kainit, mined in Strassfurt, Germany. Nitrate of soda has about sixteen per cent. nitrogen, South Carolina rock, fourteen per cent., available phosphoric acid and muriate and sulphate of potash each about fifty per cent. pure potash.

#### THE TERMS.

Fertilizer manufacturers often used terms that are unnecessary and often misleading

gen, it has forty pounds of nitrogen to the ton. Multiplying forty by fifteen (forty pounds by fifteen cents), we have \$6, the value of the nitrogen in the fertilizer.

If the fertilizer has ten per cent. phosphoric acid (available), it has ten by two thousand, or two hundred pounds available phosphoric acid to the ton. Multiplying two hundred by five (cents), we have \$10, the value of the phosphoric acid. The value of the potash is determined in the same way, actual potash being worth five cents per pound. To simplify this, all we have to do in figuring the value of the potash and phosphoric acid in the fertilizer is to figure each per cent. of potash as \$1. Thus, if there is ten per cent. of potash in the fertilizer, there will be \$10 worth, and the same with phosphoric acid. Thus each unit of phosphoric acid and potash in the analysis stands for \$1, and each unit in the nitrogen for \$3. Keeping this simple rule in mind, the farmer can tell at a glance what the actual plant food in a fertilizer is worth.

For instance, here is an average sample analysis that you see on fertilizer bags every year:

(How to Figure the Value of a Fertilizer)			
Nitrogen	3.30	10	per cent.
Equal to Ammonia	4	5	" "
Soluble Phosphoric Acid	4	5	" "
Reverted	2	3	" "
Available	6	8	" "
Insoluble	7	8	" "
Equal to Bone Phosphate	7	8	" "
Time	13.00	15	" "
Potash (actual) K O	11	11	" "
Equal to Sulphate of Potash	12.00	12.50	" "

No attention need be paid to any of the items but the following: Nitrogen, 3.30 per cent. by \$3, equals \$9.90; available phosphoric acid, six per cent. by \$1, equals \$6; and potash (actual), ten per cent. by \$1, equals \$10. Thus the total value of the plant food in this fertilizer is \$25.90. The difference between \$25.90 and the selling price pays for the manufacturing, packing, freight, agents and manufacturers' profits. In figuring the value of plant food, pay no attention to the second row of figures, the first row is all the manufacturer will guarantee. If this simple rule had been familiar to every farmer ten years ago, it would have saved many thousands of dollars to the farmers of this country, and would have led to a freer and more general use of commercial fertilizers. The more farmers know about them, the more they use them.

L. J. FARMER.

Pulaski, N. Y.

### From Southwestern New York.

Many fruit trees are dead, as are a great number of our common forest trees growing in open ground, like the chestnut and maple, caused, it is supposed, by the cold winter and the saturated condition of the soil.

The hay crop is an abundant one and not more than half cut yet. Potatoes are growing finely, corn is very backward, though growing nicely now, and oats are very promising. The area devoted to corn this year is small, as, owing to the long-contin-



With Corporation.

## Supplements

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## Dairy.

## The Milk Corporation.

Mr. Bullard's circular comes as a great surprise to us who worked on the committee of the new milk company with him, especially so as he has discovered no new difficulty. No one expects the new corporation to be self-operative. A three years contract is not necessary, nor is it the plan. I certainly stand ready to sign a contract with the present board of directors for one year, giving them power to sell my milk. So do others. Reference book is weakness.—L. L. Beaman, West Brookfield, Vt.

The various meetings had been for the express purpose of incorporating the association, not to start a new company. In following the present plan, the outcome of the proceedings, the directors believe they are pursuing the wishes of the majority. It seems unnecessary to say that we intend to go right on, that we cannot at this juncture do less. Mr. Bullard has merely raised some points of difficulty which have been considered before. But all enterprises have difficulties.—S. H. Abbot, Wilton, N. H.

I am a firm believer for incorporation of the New England milk producers. I have given this matter careful study for some years, and am convinced in my own mind that the plan offers a business proposition that the New England farmer cannot afford to ignore. My three principal points are to regulate the supply to meet the demand to a large extent on the part of the farmers, to adjust transportation conditions in the interests of producers and consumers, and to see that full cream milk are secured with as even production as possible in the milk-producing section. Something can be done if the farmers will take hold. I hope to see this plan proceed.—W. W. Barry, Saxtons River, Vt.

## The Advantage of Salt.

Cattle should be regularly supplied with a certain amount of salt. The addition of a pinch of salt is found to exercise a beneficial influence, not only upon the digestion of the food, but upon the general health of the animals. This is especially so in the case of dairy cows whose milk yield is found to be very appreciably influenced by the presence or absence of salt in the food given them. In so many experiments carried out a few years ago in Europe, it was found that the addition of witholding of salt from the food given to dairy cows meant a very considerable variation in the quantity of milk produced by them. In the case of such animals, it is thought that the salt not only exercises a beneficial effect upon the digestion of the food, but also acts as some sort of a stimulant to the milk-secreting organs, and thus tends to encourage a freer and fuller flow.

## Choice Butter Working Higher.

The warm weather increases the comparative scarcity of choice grades free from heat effects, and the relatively improved portion is reflected in better prices for choice grades of all descriptions, including tub, dairy prints and boxes. The receipts are also showing the effect of the midseason shortness of pasture feed and begin to lessen in quantity. But the proportion of low grade stock is large and such goods are slow and difficult to sell, prices showing more or less irregularity according to the varying degrees of anxiety shown by holders. The larger cent of low grade butter is characteristic of dairy as well as of creamery at this season. Box and print butters of the best qualities are selling at considerably better prices, the demand being rather active, and many consumers preferring butter in these convenient forms during hot weather.

The New York butter market has held fairly steady at 17½ cents the past week and further attempts to further depress the price have been unsuccessful. Current receipts show the effects of hot weather and the stock is somewhat inferior in body and flavor. The height of the butter-making season seems to have passed in many localities, and shipments begin to lessen. Butter is still going into cold storage and the amount on hand is now considerably larger than last year at this time. The present low prices bring even buyers where the product is up to grade and suitable for storage. The recent cool weather is likely to improve quality of receipts. During heated spells butter which will score above extra in special demand from a select class of trade. No attempt is being made to reduce the stock on hand by export as the Russian, Danish and Canadian makes are supplying the European markets at below American prices, making allowance for transportation charges.

The shrinkage in receipts is noticeable this week, and is having some influence on the market for the goods, which are slightly firmer, if anything. The official quotation was held at 17½ cents, and that is still the settling basis for much of the regular trade; but buyers in search of fancy quality have to pay 17½ cents quite generally, and some of the high-grade lots bring even more money. Possibly the average quality is a little better this week, and yet a good proportion of the stock is showing some hot weather defects; these off grades have an uncertain demand and are weak. Former range of values is maintained, but outside figures are showing a smaller part of the business. New York State dairy is quiet and easy; general sales at 12 to 15 cents, if selected closely 16 to 17 cents is obtained. No change in imitation creamery factory is quiet at about steady prices. Supplies of cheese are beginning to show some shrinkage, though partly due to the fact of so much of the Western New York cheese having been taken last week by buyers from other markets. Only a small proportion of the small cheese is showing strictly fancy quality and in perfect condition, and such grades are more especially in demand. The official quotation is held at 10½ cents, is moderate, with buyers very critical regarding quality, and with the majority of the offerings showing more or less hot weather faults, the tone is easy on bulk of the current supply. Smaller white cheese are in demand at late, and fewer bargains available than a couple of weeks ago. Large cheese is 1½ light supply, but there is comparatively little home trade demand and an absence of export interest. Holders of fancy grades are inclined to feel firmly, especially as the market is not so generally in demand as it was some time ago. A buyer would find difficulty in securing stock at present quotations; but it would be equally difficult to realize the figures if stock was forced for sale. Skims generally quiet.

## Agricultural.

Crops Generally in Good Condition. The outlook for crops and general farming conditions is summarized as follows from reports of numerous correspondents under supervision of J. W. Smith, section director of the New England Weather Bureau:

Excepting in parts of Maine where there has been a scarcity of rain, crops are in good condition and making rapid progress. The rains and damp weather of the early part of the week injured some hay that was out and outstanding, and delayed harvesting in about all sections. Taking New England as a whole, crops of all kinds are in excellent condition. Reports concerning the grain crops are, with slight exceptions very favorable. In parts of Maine dry weather has retarded growth, particularly corn, which is of poor color, and the leaves are rolling from the effect of the drought. Green corn is now being picked and marketed in the Southern States. It is tasseling and silking in northern portions of the section. In most sections corn is very thrifty and promises a large yield of excellent quality. Rye and oats are good crops. The former has been secured and the latter is being harvested in about all sections. Buckwheat continues in good condition.

Owing to the unfavorable weather conditions, hay harvesting was greatly delayed during the week, and, in a few fields, grass that was cut and left on the ground was damaged by the rain. In

the three Southern States the hay crop is practically secured, but in the northern half of the section from one-half to one-third of the crop is yet standing. It is estimated that the yield will be large, above the average, and the portion that has been secured is generally in excellent condition and of fine quality. Grass in early mown fields and meadows is making good growth and the outlook is promising for a good second crop of hay. In eastern and northern Maine pastures and grass lands are much in need of rain, but over the rest of the section pasturage is good and stock in good condition.

Reports from some sections of Rhode Island and Connecticut are unfavorable to apples, but in the rest of the section the conditions are promising for a good crop, probably above the average yield. The fruit is growing and developing well, and is unusually free from blight. There is some complaint of dropping, but as yet there is no great loss from this source. Peaches are good, though the crop a small one. Pears and plums are uneven and not satisfactory. Grapes have improved and are now fairly promising. Berries continue plentiful and of excellent quality, except cranberries, which suffered severely from storms in June, and the crop is uncertain.

Vegetable crops continue in good condition, and there is hardly a complaint of insect pests or of unfavorable weather from any section. Potatoes are of excellent color and making rapid growth. Those in early planted fields are being dug with good yields. Tomatoes are very thrifty and promise a large crop of excellent quality. Squash, pumpkin, citron and cucumber vines, are in good condition and promise good crops. Garden vegetables and truck are plentiful, and the outlook is favorable to large yields. Cabbage is doing well and there is a large acreage.

According to all reports tobacco continues to make good progress, and the outlook is promising to a good crop. High winds have done damage in some fields, but the complaints are from only a few localities. The plants are of good size and growth, and topping has continued under favorable conditions.

## Produce Notes.

Shipments of honey from Cuba have reached considerable proportions. Last week a car was shipped inland as far as Kansas City.

A large pear crop is promised in Western New York, particularly in Niagara and Orleans Counties. The yield of keiffers in Niagara County is reported extremely large. The pear crop in Monroe, Wayne and Genesee Counties indicates a fair yield, but some reports allege only one-third to one-half a crop will be gathered in these three counties. By far the best crop is apparently that of Niagara County.

Frank A. Wells of the firm of Wells Brothers, peach growers at South Woodstock, Ct., report that they have a peach orchard covering fifty-three acres, containing 150,000 trees. About ten acres will yield a crop this year, and they expect to commence picking about the middle of August and will keep it up until October. They are expecting from 2500 to three thousand baskets of fruit.

Leonistea hot-house gardeners have sold over \$25,000 worth of cucumbers this season. George M. Kendall has picked \$10,000 worth of cucumbers from his hot-houses, which cover an area of twenty-nine thousand square feet.

## Short Crop of Onions.

The prospects for the onion crop, as a whole, are rather poor. A report from a leading grower of Ohio estimates about one-fourth crop and mentions serious injury from hailstorm and excessive rain. D. Lake County, O., reports that the crop suffered seriously from the work of the onion maggot, and only one-fourth to one-half crop is expected. Trouble from the maggot is also reported by leading growers in New York State and New England. The large fields near Canastota, N. Y., have suffered greatly from the cause, and prominent growers of Rhode Island and the Connecticut valley allege the crop will be a short one for the same reason.

## Green Vegetables.

The general situation remains about as described last week, supply being large, demand fair and prices averaging rather low. Native onions are quite a feature, and prices, although not very high, seem to satisfy growers fairly well. Native field tomatoes are beginning to appear, and opening prices range from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per bushel box, but \$1.50 is a fair quotation for good, handsome ones.

Green corn is brought in quite freely by nearby farmers, and price is much lower. Native peppers are in market, also horticultural shell beans. Cabbages are in heavy supply and lower. String beans are past the flush of the season and tend to advance. Squashes, both native and Southern range higher. Native egg plants came in this week and found good buyers. Cucumbers are plenty and cheap. A few native peas and some from Nova Scotia are seen. Beets, turnips and carrots are tending lower.

At New York the demand for potatoes continues moderate and market generally weak. Sweet potatoes and yams are in good demand and firm. Onions are in heavy supply and lower. Cabbages are plenty and weak. Cucumbers and pickles dragging at low figures. Corn shows wide range in quality and value. Celery cut, eggplants weak and lower. Lettuce is in good demand and firm. Lima beans steady for choice. Peppers are in liberal supply. Green peas largely out of condition and market is weak, though a few fancy bring full prices. String beans are liberal supply and easy. Squash dull and weak. Tomatoes are in free supply and selling slowly unless fancy.

## Potato News.

Reports from Aroostook County, Me., so far indicate a very large crop and the same appears to be the case for the rest of the section. Green generally expect lower prices as compared to last year. Supplies from now on will rapidly increase when stock from the northern section begins to reach the market.

Carter & Corey: "A visit of one of our representatives to Long Island potato sections resulted in the conclusion that the crop on the island would be very large. The early yield is being marketed, while the late crop looks remarkably well, and unless injured by blight, promises to be a record breaker."

Long Island growers are reported selling early potatoes at 45 to 50 cents a bushel at local shipping stations.

## Packages for Apples.

Certain of the leading apple dealers think the present high prices of barrels will cause the increased use of boxes. They say that shippers cannot afford to pay 25 to 30 cents for barrels and will be forced to adopt boxes in increasing numbers. The box is already the prevailing package in Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and the Pacific Coast. Other dealers say that there is no likelihood that prices of barrels will exceed or even equal the high figures of last year. At present some of the barrel makers are quoting 30 cents for new barrels.

## Apples for Europe.

Shuttleworth & Co. of Liverpool advise shippers to exercise special care, and to send nothing but fine goods this season.



She read . . . half the great page standing just where she was.

## FRONTISPIECE FROM "DORIS FARRAND'S VOCATION."

By Fanny (Mrs. G. R. Alden). Copyright, 1904, by Lothrop Publishing Co.

## Literature.

Just a little book of "society verse," taken from the pages of *Life*, is this new volume by Tom Masson. Newspaper and periodical readers have become so familiar with this writer's product verse that they know what to expect when they take up one of his collections. He is a versatile fellow and he covers a variety of subjects. Here is one specimen entitled "The Victor":

Three riders raced on the broad highway:  
The Devil, a woman, a man;  
And, spurring his steed, laughed the Devil gay:  
"Come, follow me, ye who can!"

Three riders raced, and the stakes were sin,  
Over the broad highway;  
And the Devil was second in coming in—  
For the woman led the way.

There are verses on various phases of New York life, and sentimental sonnets, but humorous and satirical selections predominate. To quote again:

She was a maid of high degree,  
And quite severely proper.  
Each man she met, so proud was she,  
Would love, despair, then drop her.

But there remained without demur,  
When all the rest forsook her,  
An amateur photographer,  
And finally he took her.

There is certainly nothing remarkable about these well-turned lines; it is the fact that the author is able to turn out such a quantity of rather bright verse that gives him a permanent place among *Life's* contributors. The book is illustrated with characteristic sketches by some of *Life's* artists, including Charles Dana Gibson and Allan Gilbert. A merry little volume with uniform with "Rhymes and Roundelays," and "Taken from Life," by the same author. (New York: Life Publishing Company. Price, \$1.50.)

The contrast between the dainty picture books that are provided to entice the school children of the present time along the paths of knowledge, and the sparsely illustrated and queerly compiled school books of two or three generations ago, is brought out strongly in Clifton Johnson's latest work. Here we have set before us pages from old-time school-books when the three R's were the only studies taught in the public schools. Mr. Johnson has a large collection of these old books, and in preparing this volume he had access to other collections as well. He begins at the beginning, and naturally Massachusetts leads off. In fact, the early educational history of this old Commonwealth furnishes the author with the bulk of his material. In 1642, only twelve years after the settlement of Boston, steps were taken to provide for the elementary education of children in this State, and schools soon dotted the thickly settled parts of Massachusetts. In many cases the schools were conducted in the meeting-houses of the villages, and naturally emphasis was laid on religious instruction, with more or less secular studies. The text-book equipment of the old schools was exceedingly meagre. The average school-boy was dependent upon a catechism or primer, a Psalter and a Testament or Bible. The text-books were practically all of foreign authorship. Indeed, Mr. Johnson informs us that the first text-book of American origin prior to the Revolution was a little Latin grammar by Ezekiel Cheever, one of the notable early schoolmasters of New Haven, and for the last thirty-eight years of his life master of the Boston Latin School. This book was named "A Short Introduction to the Latin Tongue," but commonly called "Cheever's Accidence." It had widespread popularity, and although the first edition was brought out in 1645 Mr. Johnson says that it was republished as late as 1881! A more attractive book, however, was John Amos Comenius' "Visible World," a book for Latin beginners, published in 1658, and said to be (aside from A. B. C. primers) the first illustrated school-book ever issued. The sample pages shown by Mr. Johnson reveal this old text-book to be a picture-book and dictionary combined, for the author attempted to present "all the chief things that are in the world," and below each out are the explanatory sentences, the English in one column and the Latin in the second. The child was supposed to absorb Latin by this means, and although the volume seems dry and encyclopedic today we are told that it was the most popular text-book in Europe for one hundred years, and was translated into fourteen languages.

The exact date of the first issue of the famous "New England Primer" is not

known; the oldest perfect copy was printed in this city in 1735. This copy was picked up by a Pennsylvania teacher at a farm-house auction in 1893 for twelve cents and sold ten years later in New York for \$10,000. Yet Mr. Johnson says that \$5 to \$20 is the amount possible to realize on copies antedating 1800. This old text book contains crude pictures, the alphabet and the common syllables, and an abundance of rhymes, such as:

In Adam's fall  
We sinned all;  
Mr. Johnson entertainingly and instructively discusses the district school, grammar schools, fly-leaf scribbling, Webster's spelling book and the older primary reader, arithmetic, the first geography, etc. There is an abundance of illustrations. The books should appeal to a large audience. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$2.00 net.)

"The Regions of the World," is the title of a new series of books, edited by H. J. Mackinder, M. A. of Oxford University, which is making its appeal to the public. "North America," the fourth of the twelve projected volumes, is doubtless no better or worse than the other. In describing the great natural regions of the world, their marked physical features and the life of the people the authors, we are told, have above all things studied perspective, and their purpose is to convey right proportions rather than aim at statistical accuracy. Israel C. Russell, professor of geography in the University of Michigan, is responsible for "North America." His point of view is that of the geographer, and he discusses the natural conditions and man's dependence on the use of the natural resources, comprehensively. The major portion of the octavo volume of 435 pages is, however, given over to physical rather than economic geography, and may not, therefore, appeal to so large a constituency. But as a popular study of the geographical development of North America it will fill an important place in the library of any student or broad-minded person.

Professor Russell first considers what he calls "The Margins of the Continent," or the continental shelf. In this chapter it is a second chapter is devoted to the topography of the land, the marked characteristics of which are the Atlantic mountains, the continental basin, the Pacific mountains and the Antillean mountains. Climate forms the third chapter, one of the most important in the book. Embracing, as it does, essentially a quadrant of the earth's surface, North America presents a great variety of climatic conditions ranging from those characteristic of the equatorial belt to those normal to polar regions, as well as every gradation due to variations in elevation from sea-level, and even below that horizon in Death Valley, California, to the summits of high plains and lofty mountains. The chapter on plant life takes up the forests, prairie, plateaus and treeless mountain tops. Under the heading "Animal Life," we are given the "life regions," and "life zones." Both the typical North American beasts and birds are considered. After the geography, fauna and flora of North America, as they now exist, have been dealt upon, the geological history of the North American continent is considered. This chapter is thoroughly up-to-date, and combines, in a comparatively few pages, authentic information in a concise manner. Under the title "Aborigines," the Eskimos and the Indians receive attention. No one knows how many there were of the original inhabitants when the country was discovered. They evidently came here while the peoples of the Old World were yet in a primitive condition, and the original stock received slight, if any accretions. The time of the coming of the Aborigines is disputed, but probably embraced tens of centuries before Columbus came here, according to the author. Although there is a sharp distinction between the Eskimo and the Indian, there is practically no line of demarcation between the Indians of North America and those of South America. Professor Russell estimates that the total Eskimo population in 1900 to be 15,000; Indians to the number of 6,985,000 (of which five millions were in Mexico and 1,600,000 in Central America.) The book is provided with explanatory maps, many in color, and other information, while a bibliography appears at the close of each chapter. It is an invaluable book on the topics treated. (New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$2.50 net.)

Cap'n Eri, the hero of Joseph C. Lincoln's Cape Cod story, is a jolly old salt, endowed with an abundance of good nature, quaint philosophy and common sense. He lived with two other retired sea captains in a small Cape town, where every one knows his neighbor's business and oftentimes falls to mind his own. But the trio of old sea dogs were not so successful in keeping house as by themselves as they were in sailing a ship, and hence the necessity for a housekeeper became apparent. It was agreed that the best plan was for one of the three to marry, and, as none of them were hankering for a spouse, they drew lots. Captain Jerry was "it." A copy of the Nuptial Chime fell into their hands, and it was voted to advertise in this matrimonial journal. Here is the announcement they had inserted:

"Wife Wanted—By an ex-seafaring man of steady habits. Must be willing to work and keep House Shipshape and aboveboard. No sea-lawyers need apply. Address—Skipper, care the Nuptial Chime, Boston."

Among the answers received was this:

"Mr. Skipper:  
"Sir—I saw your advertisement in the paper and think perhaps you might suit me. Please answer these questions by return mail. What is your religious belief? Do you drink liquor? Are you a profane man? If you want to, you might send me your real name and a photograph. If I think you will suit me maybe we might sign articles."  
"Yours truly,  
"Martha B. Snow."

"Nantucket, Mass."

The reluctant Captain Jerry, egged on by Captain Perez and Captain Eri, complied with the suggestion, and lo and behold there came a reply to the effect that Martha B. Snow would come on immediately to look over the candidate without further ado. The trio went to the train specified, and were horror-stricken when they saw alighting from the car a tall, coal-black negress, who carried in her hand an extension case on which was blazoned in two-inch letters the fateful name, "M. B. Snow, Nantucket." This was too much a shock for the old sea dogs, and they flew in dismay to a distant shanty where they concealed themselves to await results. The woman from Nantucket in time reached the home of the sea captains and settled herself down to await the return of Captain Jerry, the lamb offered for the sacrifice. She turned out, however, to be a capable white woman, widow of a sea captain, an efficient nurse, and a good housekeeper. A negress had picked up her extension case by mistake on leaving the train! But still bashful Captain Jerry balked at matrimony, and the story of Martha's experiences in this Cape Cod town forms one of the threads of Mr. Lincoln's delightful novel. There are other characters in the book besides the three captains and Martha, but they do not appeal to one strongly. There was young Hazeltine, the new man at the cable station, and Elsie Preston, the school teacher from Boston, and these two, of course, had a little romance of their own. The villain in the story is Web Saunders, who ran the local billiard parlor and incidentally sold "fire-water." John Baxter, a religious fanatic, one of the "Come-Outers" sect, takes a prominent part, but Cap'n Eri dominates the whole book, and his quaint and homely humor creates merriment in every chapter. Mr. Lincoln is evidently familiar with Cape Cod folk and their ways. Without attempting to caricature the good people of Barnstable County he has woven a story which has been quite appropriately termed a "nautical David Harum." Cap'n Eri is a character whose acquaintance every reader of contemporary fiction should speedily make. The book is finely illustrated in color. (New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

## Curious Facts.

The letters addressed to the President average 1200 a day. Eighty per cent. of them never reach the eye of either the chief executive or his private secretary. They are sorted by the clerks under the direction of Private Secretary Porter and sent to the proper departments for attention. The largest proportion of the letters ask for financial assistance. The next largest number pray for the President's assistance in purely personal matters.

There are fully one thousand tons of piling of various kinds in the average Atlantic liner. The funnels will consume no less than 7,500,000 cubic feet of timber used in the construction is placed in a straight line, would stretch nearly ten miles, and the condenser tubes more than twenty-five miles. The total number of separate pieces of steel in the main structure of the ship is not less than forty thousand, and the total number of cubic feet of timber used in the construction is more than one hundred thousand. The total number of rivets is not far from 1,250,000.

The Sakals, or tree dwellers, of the Malay Peninsula build their houses in forked trees a dozen feet above ground, and reach them by means of bamboo ladders which they draw up when safely housed out of harm's way. The house itself is a rude kind of shack, made of bamboo, and the flooring is lashed together piece by piece and bound securely to the tree limbs by rattan. These curious people are rather small and lighter in complexion than the Malays, though much uglier. They have no form of religion at all—not even idols—no written language and speak a corrupt form of Malay.

After all other remedies fail, there still remains a way of getting rid of rats, and that is by depriving them of water. They can live for a very long time without food, and when hard pressed will not hesitate to eat each other, but no rat can go twenty-four hours without drink. Therefore, if every possible means of obtaining water is taken from the rats they will desert the vicinity.

Five hundred and sixty thousand persons in the United States are dependent upon the street cars for support.

Owing to a decline in the Swiss watch trade, many emigrants are leaving Switzerland for Canada and the United States.

Milan was recently the scene of a remarkable "rain" or downfall of butterflies or moths. They settled in tens of thousands on almost every available inch of space on the ground and on the buildings of the central quarters of the city. The insects are described as perfectly black and marvellously active. Their presence is ascribed to an air current swept along in front of a hurricane.

Manila has a population of something like three hundred thousand, about ten thousand being American and European born. The American population is estimated at about six thousand.

The United States has now 38,065 locomotives on her railways. Great Britain has 21,304.

The "train de luxe," which now covers the distance from Moscow to the Pacific in sixteen days, and which rival in luxury any in the United States, each carry a physician and an inspector who speaks half a dozen languages.

In Germany, strange as it may seem to foreigners, it may be said that almost seven-eighths of the alcohol produced is obtained from potatoes. On many of the large farms one finds potato distilleries. These are under the careful control of the government. They afford the farmers a very profitable side occupation.

The magnificent new Union station to be erected in Washington, the cost of which will be

\$4,250,000, may be ready for the business of the next Presidential inauguration, a year from next March. The building exclusive of the main floor will cover an area of 750 by 250 feet while the train shed will be eight hundred by 120 feet.

A unique gift received by a Brownhead (Me.) resident from his brother in California was fifteen inches in circumference and measuring fifty years ago a trainload of two hundred tons was heavy. Now loads of two thousand to twenty-five hundred tons are handled.

Palace and sleeping cars go back only to the close of the civil war, the airbrake in 1868, and vestibuled trains to 1880.

It is usually imagined that the incandescent electric light gives out very little heat. As a matter of fact only six per cent. of the energy goes to make light, while ninety-four goes into heat.

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For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also  
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For extending pedigree to five generations, \$1 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to ten generations, \$2 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to fifteen generations, \$3 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to twenty generations, \$4 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to twenty-five generations, \$5 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to thirty generations, \$6 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to thirty-five generations, \$7 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to forty generations, \$8 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to forty-five generations, \$9 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to fifty generations, \$10 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to fifty-five generations, \$11 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to sixty generations, \$12 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to sixty-five generations, \$13 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to seventy generations, \$14 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to seventy-five generations, \$15 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to eighty generations, \$16 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to eighty-five generations, \$17 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to ninety generations, \$18 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to ninety-five generations, \$19 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred generations, \$20 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and one generations, \$21 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and two generations, \$22 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and three generations, \$23 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and four generations, \$24 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and five generations, \$25 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and six generations, \$26 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and seven generations, \$27 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and eight generations, \$28 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and nine generations, \$29 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and ten generations, \$30 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and eleven generations, \$31 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and twelve generations, \$32 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and thirteen generations, \$33 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and fourteen generations, \$34 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and fifteen generations, \$35 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and sixteen generations, \$36 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and seventeen generations, \$37 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and eighteen generations, \$38 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and nineteen generations, \$39 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and twenty generations, \$40 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and twenty-one generations, \$41 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and twenty-two generations, \$42 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and twenty-three generations, \$43 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and twenty-four generations, \$44 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and twenty-five generations, \$45 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and twenty-six generations, \$46 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and twenty-seven generations, \$47 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and twenty-eight generations, \$48 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and twenty-nine generations, \$49 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and thirty generations, \$50 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and thirty-one generations, \$51 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and thirty-two generations, \$52 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and thirty-three generations, \$53 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and thirty-four generations, \$54 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and thirty-five generations, \$55 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and thirty-six generations, \$56 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and thirty-seven generations, \$57 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and thirty-eight generations, \$58 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and thirty-nine generations, \$59 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and forty generations, \$60 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and forty-one generations, \$61 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and forty-two generations, \$62 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and forty-three generations, \$63 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and forty-four generations, \$64 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and forty-five generations, \$65 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and forty-six generations, \$66 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and forty-seven generations, \$67 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and forty-eight generations, \$68 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and forty-nine generations, \$69 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and fifty generations, \$70 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and fifty-one generations, \$71 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and fifty-two generations, \$72 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and fifty-three generations, \$73 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and fifty-four generations, \$74 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and fifty-five generations, \$75 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and fifty-six generations, \$76 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and fifty-seven generations, \$77 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and fifty-eight generations, \$78 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and fifty-nine generations, \$79 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and sixty generations, \$80 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and sixty-one generations, \$81 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and sixty-two generations, \$82 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and sixty-three generations, \$83 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and sixty-four generations, \$84 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and sixty-five generations, \$85 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and sixty-six generations, \$86 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and sixty-seven generations, \$87 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and sixty-eight generations, \$88 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and sixty-nine generations, \$89 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and seventy generations, \$90 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and seventy-one generations, \$91 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and seventy-two generations, \$92 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and seventy-three generations, \$93 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and seventy-four generations, \$94 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and seventy-five generations, \$95 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and seventy-six generations, \$96 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and seventy-seven generations, \$97 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and seventy-eight generations, \$98 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and seventy-nine generations, \$99 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and eighty generations, \$100 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and eighty-one generations, \$101 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and eighty-two generations, \$102 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and eighty-three generations, \$103 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and eighty-four generations, \$104 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and eighty-five generations, \$105 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and eighty-six generations, \$106 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and eighty-seven generations, \$107 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and eighty-eight generations, \$108 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and eighty-nine generations, \$109 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and ninety generations, \$110 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and ninety-one generations, \$111 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and ninety-two generations, \$112 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and ninety-three generations, \$113 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and ninety-four generations, \$114 per cow, male or female. For extending pedigree to one hundred and ninety-five



## Poultry.

## Champion Egg-Laying Flocks.

Both the winter and the summer international egg contest at the Agricultural College, New South Wales, Australia, have been completed and the results summarized.

The weather throughout was favorable to a good production of eggs. There was plenty of rain, but it was periodic. At no time did we have a spell of wet weather sufficiently long to interfere materially with the laying. The winter months were rather dry, frosty and cold, and as these were followed by a fairly long period of damp, dull, cold weather well into the spring, the climatic conditions were undoubtedly in favor of the Asiatic varieties, and to a lesser extent the Mediterranean. During the five months fifteen hens died out of the whole of the deaths being from various troubles.

## THE AMERICAN FOWLS

prized themselves by far the best winter layers. In the summer contest they lost ground somewhat owing to the cold, unfavorable season for birds of the Leghorn breed. Of this pen, D. S. Thompson, the government expert in charge of the contest, says: "The American competitors have amply justified their acceptance of the committee's challenge to send better layers than those that had been tested here. Two of the three pens from the United States have exceeded by ninety and forty-eight eggs respectively the best record in the first competition, while the three have laid in the aggregate fifty-three more eggs than the three leading pens in the first test. The merit of their performance can only be adequately gauged by those who know in what condition the American hens entered the contest after the long voyage, and their achievement is enhanced by the fact that most of the hens moulted three times in the twelve months. Mrs. Hansel's Leghorns are among the classic band of two-hundred egg hens, and as profit-givers they stand alone, as they produce their great tally of eggs on half the average quantity of food consumed by the whole of the pens."

Of the prize Australian pen, also shown in one of the illustrations, it is said: R. E. Warren's winning Silver Wyandottes laid steadily and well from start to finish. At the end of the first six months they stood sixth, but gradually overhauling the leaders, they went to the top at the end of February. An important factor in their success is that they went right through without breaking in to moult, but this must not be allowed to detract from their magnificent record of 218 eggs per hen. To show the value of breeding from proven layers, Mr. Warren states that they were bred from a pen of hens that averaged 214 eggs a year. Like all the other successful Silver Wyandottes, they are smallish in size, and have been moderate eaters throughout. An offer of nearly \$250 for the pen has been refused.

## THE SYSTEM OF FEEDING.

"The hens have been fed on the simplest diet possible throughout the competition," writes Mr. Thompson. "The morning meal consisted of bran and pollard mash at seven o'clock. The mash was scalded with liver soup two days a week, and on the other five days it was simply mixed with water, the quantity given being an average of about one imperial pint per pen, the big eaters taking considerably over the pint, and the small eaters a little under. In the afternoon, between four and five o'clock, the hens were grain fed, one pint, more or less, according to appetite, of crushed maize and sometimes wheat. Cut-up liver was given twice a week, at the rate of about two ounces per head. Shell grit was always before them, and clean water was given every morning. In the way of green food the pen was fed for three months during the winter, when the grass was withered. For the other nine months the only green food the hens got was the natural grass in the pens. The rape was fed whole in the leaf, at the rate of about a dozen leaves to a pen every second day."

"The grain used consisted almost exclusively of crushed maize throughout the year. This shows the fallacy of the theories of most authorities in England and Australia who condemn maize feeding for laying hens. Americans discovered simultaneously with ourselves that maize is a much-neglected poultry food. The demonstration of its value is alone worth thousands of pounds to a maize-producing State like New South Wales. Although we fed successfully on maize alone, we do not advocate feeding on that principle if wheat can be cheaply obtained; but as soon as wheat is higher in price we have no hesitation in using maize exclusively. At equal prices we prefer its use alternatively with wheat, but we prefer good crushed maize to inferior wheat at all times. By inferior wheat we mean any but the best milling grain."

Besides proving themselves the champion winter layers, the American hens won second prize for total value of eggs for twelve months. Their eggs being most abundant in winter brought a higher average price than the others. The comparative cost of feed is not taken into account. But the small breeds certainly eat less than the large ones, and the difference, if allowed, would no doubt have shown them to be by far the most profitable of all the flocks entered. Eggs sold at 50 to 60 cents in winter, showing that the Australian egg market is a good one. From the 420 hens in the twelve months were received 5714 dozen eggs, worth \$1812. Food cost \$583, leaving profit of \$1230, a showing that would please most American egg producers.

## Chickens Lower, Fowls Higher.

Reported for this paper by S. L. Burr & Co.: The market on poultry this week is somewhat lower than what it was last, particularly on chickens, but fowls are fully as last week. This season of the year spring chickens come forward with considerable freedom, and usually farmers desire to move off the young roosters as rapidly as they can when they feel they are getting satisfactory results, and this year is no exception.

We quote you today's market as follows: Fowl of choice, 15 cents; fancy springs that average 10 pounds to 24 pounds, 18 to 20 cents; medium-sized chickens, 16 to 18 cents; old roosters, 10 to 12 cents. We anticipate that about the first of September will prevail for the balance of the week. At New York fowls are in moderate supply and in moderate demand, and holders inclined to hold steady, but the advance the first of the week checked the demand. Spring chickens are coming slowly and in small quantities. Fresh turkeys steady. Long Island spring ducks hold unchanged. Tame squabs are slow and tone easy.

## Choice Fresh Eggs Higher.

The demand for eggs continues everywhere very active, dealers claiming that consumers are taking more eggs now than ever before at this season. The meat strike has no doubt helped the egg situation to some extent. Prices show a tendency to climb slowly upward, and it looks now as if those who stored eggs at the lowest

prices would realize an early profit on the investment. Many of the eggs arriving from distant sections are showing the effects of the hot weather and grade in a way disappointing to shippers. The stock in storage is about holding its own in quantity, lower grades going in about as fast as the better ones are taken out. Choice nearby and Western extras are not over plenty, and eggs from storage are now better than many of the hot weather arrivals.

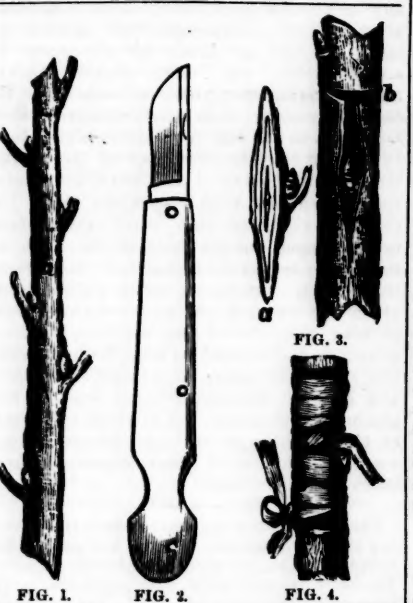
At New York the arrivals are showing some decrease as compared with last week, but they are still liberal, and the market is amply supplied with all grades except the very finest. Choice to fancy goods are comparatively scarce and rule firm, and there is perhaps a little better movement in the high medium grades. There is still, however, considerable stock of ordinary Western which it is hard to place at relative values, and for these the market continues quiet and very irregular. A large part of the business in Western stock is in range of 16 1/2 to 17 1/2 cents, and some inferior lots have to go still lower.

## Dorticultural.

## The Art of Budding.

A seedling stock for budding should be healthy, growing freely, and about three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Nearly all the budding in this latitude must be done in the months of July, August and September. It can only be done when the bark parts readily from the wood and after the bud is fully developed. Some species complete their growth earlier than others and must be budded before the bark adheres to the wood. Plum, cherry, pear, apple and peach is the usual order. Buds are always taken from the current year's growth. Clip the leaves at once about half an inch from the bud, to prevent evaporation and for convenience in handling.

Figure 1 represents what is called "a stick of buds." Of course, it may be three or four times as long as the cut, if convenient. Double buds on the peach are usually fruit buds, and for this reason should be rejected. Professional nurserymen use a knife made specially for budding, the blade of which is rounded at the point, and having a thin bone or ivory handle for loosening the bark before inserting the bud. Figure 2 gives a correct representation of the knife in common use somewhat reduced in size. But it is not necessary to pay a dollar for a budding knife when a small knife, such as shoemakers use, with a blade two inches long



and rounded at the point, will answer almost as well and cost but a dime. Procure a piece of basswood mat of some furniture or hardware dealer, cut the strands a foot long, moisten with water and your outfit will be complete.

The man or boy who undertakes to bud small seedling trees must not only be level-headed, but must make up his mind to come down to a level with his business. An old carriage cushion or rug will make a convenient seat on the ground. When all is ready, select a smooth place on the shady side of the stock to be budded, four to six inches from the ground, and make a perpendicular incision just through the bark an inch in length, and cross out at the top, forming the letter T. Cut a bud from your stick of buds, as represented in Figure 3, by a clean cut, commencing half an inch or more above and running out half an inch below the bud. Carefully raise the corners of the bark at the angles of the incision on the stock with the handle or point of the budding knife, and, holding the bud by the footstock of the leaf, insert the same and "push it home." See Figure 3, which represents the bud properly inserted. If the upper end of the bud protrudes from the incision, clip it off. The bud now sits perfectly, but as there is danger that the bark, loosened from the stock, will become dry and curl outward, so as to admit air and water, and thereby cause a failure, it is necessary to tie up the wound with a strand of matting, as represented in Figure 4. Tie with a slip-knot, as the bandage must soon be loosened, if the stock is growing rapidly, to prevent girdling.

This operation is called "working." An expert, with a good lot of seedlings in right condition, has sometimes boasted of setting a thousand buds in a day. This was before the adoption of the eight hour rule. It will be easy to determine in a few days whether the bud has "taken." If not, and the stock is still growing, insert another bud at once.

Nothing remains to be done the first year except to remove the bandage, and this may be done by a pull of the slip knot or a cut of the knife on the opposite side from the bud. The spring following if the bud appears still fresh the stock should be cut off by placing the knife half an inch above the bud and make the cut upwards and backwards. Some cut from a point opposite the bud; but this is all wrong, as there is danger that the stock will dry and injure the bud. If the bud does not make an upward growth it may be tied up to the spur left on the stock, but this will not often be required. The bud will push rapidly and the spur should be carefully removed when the wound will heal over.

## Tree Fruits More Plenty.

Peaches are a feature this week from their abundance and cheapness. They are from northern Georgia where the crop is later than that of the Hale orchards and the Fort Valley region, but of similar grade and quality, although much of it is less carefully packed than the Hale peaches.

Apples are becoming more plenty, the best ones as yet coming mostly from New Jersey. Really good native stock is worth \$1 per bushel or even \$1.25 for choice. The general apple supply seems to be rather abundant. Prices of good native early apples usually range close about \$1 per bushel. They vary less in price from year to year than do the later kinds.

Pears are still largely from the South except a few Clapp's Favorites from New Jersey. The price is about \$3 per barrel, which is rather a low opening for the Northern pear season. The abundance of Southern peaches hurts the sale of pears, but the northern peach crop being light will not so much interfere with native pears. Blueberries are very plenty and mostly in



## THE CHAMPION AUSTRALIAN LAYING PEN.

Silver Wyandottes entered by R. E. Warren, Richmond, New South Wales. Winners of the first prize for greatest number of eggs (1205) laid during the twelve months and for the greatest market value (\$36.43). Sixth prize for greatest number of eggs laid during first six months (winter), and second prize for greatest number of eggs laid during the last three months.



WINNING PEN, WINTER LAYERS, INTERNATIONAL EGG CONTEST, AUSTRALIA. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns entered by Mrs. A. H. Hansel of Indiana. These hens won first prize for the greatest number of eggs laid during first six months (winter); second prize for greatest market value (\$36.19). Also winners of the fifth prize for greatest number (1203) of eggs laid during the twelve months. See descriptive article.

rather poor condition. The best are coming from up North and bring 5 cents a quart, but most lots sell at 6 to 8 cents. Raspberries are in fair supply and good size, but rather soft and showing effects of hot, moist weather. Blackberries are in light supply and selling high for the season. Currants are in moderate supply, with no special change. Grapes are beginning to arrive in quantity from the South.

At New York apples in good demand when showing attractive size, but market burdened with windfalls, which drag at low and irregular figures. Pears sell well when choice, but poor receive little attention. Plums are in liberal supply and weak. Peaches continue in heavy supply and low. The few cherries arriving sell promptly when prime. Grapes are in light supply. Currants steady. Raspberries meet a good outlet when choice, but small, soft wet stock drags at low figures. Blackberries are plenty and weak. Huckleberries are in heavy supply and lower. Muskmelons are in excessive supply, generally of unattractive quality and market weak and lower, though fancy stock is scarce, and slightly firmer. Watermelons are in moderate demand.

## Current Happenings.

For the benefit of the Jordan Hospital, which owes its existence to the generosity of Eben D. Jordan, open-air performances of "As You Like It" and "Ingomar" were given on the lawn of Hotel Pilgrim, Plymouth, on Friday and Saturday afternoons and evenings by the Woodland Players. The members of this company, including Miss Florence Gale, formerly composed the celebrated Ben Greut company, which was so favorably received in open-air Shakespearean performances at Harvard, Wellesley, Princeton, Yale and Newport during the early summer.

Fifteen pairs of twins! That is the record of a woman who died in Denver the other day at the age of eighty-six. The physician who attended her at the Country Hospital told the following story to a Denver Republican reporter. Mrs. Gillespie came to the hospital in 1901. She had come to the United States in 1840 from England, where she was born. In 1866 she came to Colorado for her health, as she was suffering from tuberculosis, not seriously, but enough to bring her to this State from Massachusetts, where she had made her home since coming over from England. I imagine that her life had not been a happy one, though all through her stay here she steadily refused to tell anything of her past history save the part I have just related. When she came to us at eighty-two years of age practically all signs of tuberculosis had disappeared, and the woman was suffering from nothing save old age and general decrepitude. In this condition she might have lived on, had she not, about three days before her death, fallen and broken her thigh bone. The utmost that medical skill could do for her was done, but all to no avail. Her system was too feeble to stand the shock.

From the number of her thirty children we have only succeeded in locating one, Mrs. Ella Hildebrand, of Sioux City, Ia., who, upon hearing of her mother's death, wrote us and offered to pay her funeral expenses. This is the first sign of interest any of her children evinced in their mother's welfare.

According to Lady Frances Balfour, humble breed winners should not befriend their brains and waste their time in envying spoiled darlings of fortune. In a recent address before the students at the College for Working Women in London she said that the lives of those who were free to hunt for amusement as their own object were the most appallingly dull in the world, and that dullness of intellect was induced by the society round. There was no one in the world so bored and weary as the person with nothing to do but amuse herself; no punishment in the world so great as her daily business of pleasure.

By the death of Dr. Edward Wilberforce Lambert the world is the poorer by one of that type of humanity whose examples can be spared, the man without an enemy, the man whose every acquaintance is a friend. Plenty enough are they who are courteous and kind when the occasion is thrust upon them, but what of him who goes out of his way to find the occasion? What of him who makes it his duty to find the occasion? It may be to his own disadvantage! Such a man was Dr. Lambert, and that his soul may find the rest due a long and blameless and beautiful life is the heartfelt prayer of one who for many a happy year toiled close within his radiance.

## The Saunterer.

A fastidious and correct Bostonian, on a tour through the West, recently stopped overnight at a small town in Indian Territory. Feeling a little indisposed in the morning as a result of the unaccustomed

crudeness of the environment, he searched the breakfast menu in vain for some such dainty as chicken's livers en Brochettes. Finally he ordered soft boiled eggs and cream toast, and resolved a severe shock as the stenographer voice of the waiter roared through the room, "Four in water, four minutes,—and a graveyard stew!"

During his vacation the Saunterer had the opportunity to run across human nature in all its forms, and found, as a general thing, the higher the position the man occupied the more accessible he was, and the more even tempered.

The worst specimens of humanity, judging from their manners, were among the subordinates, either at the hotel, the steamboat, or the railway station.

He felt forced to tell one subordinate that there was nothing in his composition to indicate that he would ever advance beyond his present station, as he was too ill-natured to make a success, or to achieve any advance in the business.

If the Saunterer had had time with this ill-mannered individual he would have related to him the opinion of Charles Kingsley, as follows: "The men whom I have seen succeed best in life have always been cheerful and hopeful men, who went about their business with a smile on their faces, and took the changes and chances of this mortal life like men, facing rough and smooth alike as it came."

The lamented illness of Dr. Donald recalled to the Saunterer's mind one of his first public appearances in Boston after his election to Trinity.

It was at a dinner of the Gridiron Club in 1893, and there was a brilliant galaxy of guests present, including Mr. Francis B. Sears, vice-president of the Shawmut Bank; Mr. Jerome Jones, ex-president of the Boston Associated Board of Trade; Hon. William A. Hancock and Prof. F. C. de Samorast of Harvard.

The topic of the evening was "Greater Boston" and Dr. Donald, a man of clear and earnest convictions and sincere faith, responded to the toast, "The Moral Aspect of Greater Boston." The words he spoke to the assemblage of 150 young men, some of whom are now leading citizens of Boston, left a deep impression. A part of the address was preserved:

"To what purpose are all these great schemes?" he asked. "Is it only for the development of greatness, so that Boston shall be greater than all other cities?"

"No; we are sure that the men must be morally competent to enjoy the benefits of all this greatness. You must in developing the greater Boston, not neglect the morals of the community."

"And that this greater Boston in finance, transit, parks, commerce and education may be symmetrical and lovely, it is needful that the young men—you, young men—should have a due regard for the morals of your city and your city's people."

There are curious phases in human nature. Sometimes it occurs that apparently the most honest man in the community will not hesitate to smuggle a few luxuries across the boundary line between Canada and the United States, or even by steamer from Europe. His loyalty to Uncle Sam is sometimes a trifle shaken. Bank people inform me that occasionally a man who has always had a thoroughly upright reputation will hesitate about having a counterfeit bill which has been passed upon him stamped as counterfeit, so the loss shall fall upon him. In a few men the tendency is developed to let some other man make the loss on the counterfeit bill, which, of course, is just as dishonest as to steal \$5 from any source. A queer instance was related to the Saunterer during his stay in a country town, where a miserly old chap was customer to the only bank in the town. One day this old fellow came in, and in rather a shamefaced manner approached the cashier with a \$5 bank note, which showed evidence of being long in use. "Mr. Cashier, what do you say about that bank note? How does it look to you?"

A very casual examination convinced the cashier that it was a counterfeit. Hence he told his miserly friend his convictions in the matter, passing the money back, whereupon the owner of the counterfeit note very carefully folded it up, and placed it in his vest pocket.

About a month afterwards this same individual was in the bank, and the cashier says to him, "What did you do with that five dollar bank note?"

"Well," said he, "I had days when that bill looked all right to me. Then again I had days when it looked all wrong. But during one of the days when it looked all right I passed it off as genuine."

Maine's annual sale of wild lands on which taxes have not been paid for twenty years will

occur in September, and this year there will be very few lots to offer. In 1901 the State had a large area of lands for sale, and the entire lot was taken by Dr. Forest Keyes of Orono, Me. As the State does not guarantee a clear title, the purchasers of these lands sold for taxes take their chances to a considerable extent, and Mr. Keyes, thinking to better his claim, allowed the taxes on his purchases to go unpaid in 1902, and the land to come into the market again in 1903, when he again bought the same tracts, paying the amount of the tax only, and took new deeds, which he considers makes his title more secure. He paid, in the first instance, about \$25,000 for his lots, the unpaid taxes amounting to about that sum, and he expects to realize handsomely on the transaction. The taxes to be paid on the lots to be sold in September amount to about \$2000. Maine timberlands that bear a good growth of either hard or soft woods are in constant demand, usually at prices much higher than prevailed ten years ago. Investors in hardwood lands have lately been exploring Hancock County with the view of making considerable purchases, and the transfers will probably be made very soon.

A new price record for fancy poultry has been established in America, if not in the world, by George H. Northrup of New York State, who sold a flock of nineteen birds, three cocks and sixteen Black Minorcas hens, for export to Berlin, Germany, for \$3400.

Reports from every source indicate that the South and Southwest will have the largest corn crop in their history.

Eighty-two houses have been burned at Gumedje, Macedonia, by Turkish soldiers, who pumped petroleum on the buildings.

Owing to various discouragements, the difficulty of obtaining fruits and flowers from Pennsylvania in good condition, the delay in delivery and excessive express charges, the Pennsylvania horticultural display at the St. Louis Exposition has been discontinued. Cyrus T. Fox of Reading, Pa., who was the superintendent in charge, had been elected manager of the Virginia State Fair, to be held at Roanoke, Va., during the week commencing Sept. 25.

In order that some idea of the bulk represented by the coal production of the United States in 1903 may be obtained, it might be stated that, if the entire production were loaded on freight cars with a capacity of thirty tons each, the trains containing it would encircle the globe at the Equator about 31.3 times. If the entire production were loaded on freight cars in one day, the trains would occupy one-quarter of the entire railway trackage of the United States. Taking an average of thirty cars to a train, it would require sixteen times as many freight locomotives as there are in the United States to move this tonnage in one day. If spread over the surface of Manhattan Island, which has an area of twenty-two square miles, the entire island would be covered to a depth of nearly twenty-five feet.

A consignment of four hundred Angora goats from Montana reached Oxford, Mass., July 29. They will be put up on a one hundred-acre tract of brush land.

General Kuroki has administered a severe defeat to the Russian forces which defended the Russian east flank at Liaoyang, winning separate actions at Yushikoku and Yangse pass. The Russians have abandoned Simocheng and fallen back on Hal-Cheng, fifteen miles north-west. The place clearly was untenable with the Japanese army under Oku marching up the railroad from the south. On the centre also the enveloping movement of the army under Kuroki evidently has resulted in the Russians retiring to their next fortified place—Lianianshan, fifteen or twenty miles east of Liao-Yang. After the Russians reach Moukden, however, they are in a much better position strategically, as instead of the one hundred-mile front along their line of retreat, their front will be astride of it and the Japanese line of communication will be greatly lengthened.

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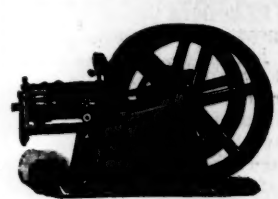




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### The Markets.

#### BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending Aug. 10, 1904.

	Shotes	And	Fat	Veals
Cattle	3113	24,283	75	26,889
Sheep	3,252	11,363	120	23,488
Horses	1,330	6,198	21	19,228

Prices on Northern Cattle.

HEIFER—Extra, \$6.00@6.50; first quality, \$5.50@6.00; second quality, \$4.75@5.25; third quality, \$4.00@4.50; a few choice single pairs, \$6.75@7.00; some of the poorest butts, etc., \$1.75@2.00.	Western steers, \$15.00@16.00; fancy milch cows, \$10.00@11.00; milch cows, \$8.00@9.00; yearlings, \$10.00@11.00; two-year-olds, \$10.00@11.00.
SHEEP—Per pound, live weight, \$2.30@2.50; extra, \$1.45@1.55; sheep and lambs, per cwt., in lots, \$10.00@11.00; lambs, \$4.00@4.50.	FAR HOSES—Per cwt., Western, \$1.50@1.75; country, \$1.25@1.50; extra, \$1.75@2.00.
TAILORED—Shotes, whole, retail, \$2.00@2.25; country, \$1.75@2.00.	VEAL CALVES—\$3.00@3.50; country lots, \$2.50@3.00.
CALF SKINS—13@14¢ per lb; dairy skins, \$2.00@2.25; country, \$1.75@2.00.	TAILORED—Shotes, whole, retail, \$2.00@2.25; country, \$1.75@2.00.
LAMB SKINS—30@40¢.	

Cattle, Sheep.

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At Brighton.

At Watertown.

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Western firsts, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$1.00  
 Western, fair to good, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.90  
 Western, fair to good, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.80  
 Western, fair to good, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.70

New Potatoes, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$1.00  
 Brixley, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.90  
 Brixley, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.80  
 Brixley, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.70

Green Vegetables, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$1.00  
 Beets, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.90  
 Cabbage, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.80  
 Carrots, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.70

String Beans, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$1.00  
 String Beans, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.90  
 String Beans, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.80  
 String Beans, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.70

Spinach, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$1.00  
 Spinach, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.90  
 Spinach, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.80  
 Spinach, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.70

Tomatoes, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$1.00  
 Tomatoes, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.90  
 Tomatoes, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.80  
 Tomatoes, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.70

Watermelons, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$1.00  
 Watermelons, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.90  
 Watermelons, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.80  
 Watermelons, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.70

Cucumbers, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$1.00  
 Cucumbers, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.90  
 Cucumbers, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.80  
 Cucumbers, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.70

Eggplant, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$1.00  
 Eggplant, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$0.90  
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Peas, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$1.00  
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Beans, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs. \$1.00  
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**Courtyards, Etc.**  
**THE ACME OF PERFECTION**  
**LEMING & CO., Contractors**  
 132 Liberty St. New York.

**LEMING & CO., Contractors**  
123 Liberty St., New York.



The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21 inches wide or 2 yards 41 inches wide, with 1/4 yards of any width for the caps and 60 yards of ribbon to make as illustrated.

The pattern, #872, is cut in three sizes, small, corresponding to 34, medium corresponding to 38 and large corresponding to 42-inch bust measure.

### HOME DRESSMAKING.

**SPECIAL PATTERNS—**For a catalogue or any pattern illustrated on this page, send 16 cents (color or postage stamp), state number, name and address distinctly, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address **MASSACHUSETTS PLEASANT**, Boston, Mass.



